FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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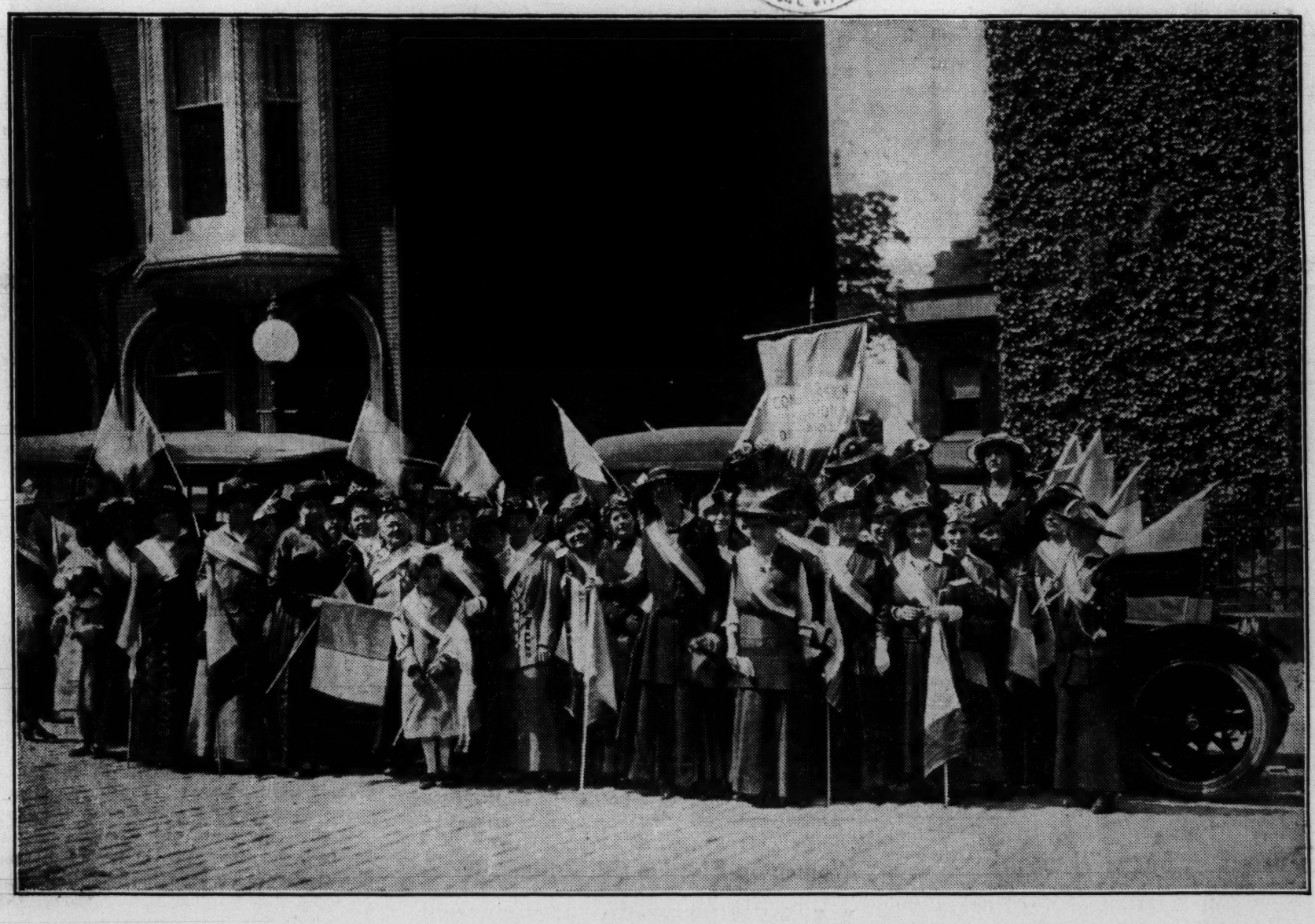

Deputation of the Congressional Union to Congressman Coady of Maryland

Maryland Suffragists Leaving Headquarters

Vol. III MAY 15, 1915 No. 20

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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News of the Week

The Lusitania Incident and Women

WHEREVER the responsibility for the loss of the *Lusitania* may ultimately lie, it will lie with men. No woman's counsel went to the making of the war or the decisions as to how it shall be waged.

Nor are women asked for counsel as to the steps which we as a nation may take in consequence of its loss, though the women of the country have as much at stake as the men.

Such a crisis, and the knowledge that there are other crises to come, brings home to women a realization of what political subjection means.

Women Successful in Los Angeles Primaries

AS a result of the primaries in Los Angeles last week two women polled enough votes to put them on the list of candidates for the office of councilman at the June election, and one woman gained a place among candidates for the Board of Education. Estelle Lawton Lindsay, though not supported by any party, stood sixth, and Clara Shortridge Foltz eleventh among the eighteen who were highest on the list, according to the number of votes they polled for councilman; and who, therefore, became candidates. Mrs. Foltz, if elected in June, will work for free public baths. Maude Crew Waters was the only woman to be made a candidate for the Board of Education out of seven women who ran. Several others, however, stood well up on the list.

New Jersey Suffrage Bill Signed

GOVERNOR FIELDER, of New Jersey, after careful scrutiny, has signed the new suffrage bill for which he called a special session of the legislature. The referendum election on October 19 now seems assured.

Special Election Legislation in Massachussetts

A BIT of special legislation subsidiary to the submission of the suffrage amendment, of a sort apparently unnecessary in other campaign states, is being put through in Massachusetts. After a hearing, the Committee on Election laws voted to report favorably a bill to allow women this year to comprise political committees within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act, for the purpose of favoring and opposing the amendment.

Candidate Declares for Suffrage

IN Massachusetts, Congressman Dietrick has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It indicates the strength of the woman suffrage movement in that state that he has thought it worth while to include woman suffrage in his platform.

Big Suffrage Luncheon in New York

FOURTEEN hundred persons attended the suffrage luncheon given at the Hotel Astor, New York City, under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee on May 8, and $50,000 was pledged for the campaign, more than was necessary to complete the $150,000 campaign fund, of which $106,000 was raised at a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall last December. Among the guests were Mrs. Charles F. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman; Borough President Marks and Mrs. Marks; Commissioner Fetherston and Mrs. Fetherston; Commissioner Moskowitz and Mrs. Moskowitz; Commissioner Adamson and Mrs. Adamson. Among the speakers was Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone.

Texas Woman Suffrage Association Meets

THE Texas Woman Suffrage Association is holding its fifth annual convention this week in Galveston. Nineteen auxiliary organizations besides county committees are represented. The convention was welcomed by Mayor Lewis Fisher of Galveston in a speech at the opening session. Greetings were delivered from the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, Texas Farm Women, the Texas W. C. T. U., the Texas Press Women, and the Texas Federation of Labor. Among the speakers at the convention are Mrs. D. E. Leary, Miss Kate M. Gordon, President of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference; Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado; Mrs. Mary Fowler Bornefeld, Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, and Miss Annette Finnegan.

Women on Election Committee

MRS. CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH and Miss Marion Drake have been appointed as the special sub-committee of the Elections Committee of the Illinois Senate, which will revise the election laws for the state.

Policewomen Make Good

MRS. ORA MATTHEWS, formerly a policewoman of Phoenix, Arizona, has been appointed deputy sheriff. She will act in all cases where women and children are concerned.

The custom of having one or more women on the police force is rapidly spreading. The most recent list of policewomen in the United States totals 58, of whom 38 were in cities in equal suffrage states. Twenty of them are in Chicago. A new law of New York State provides for policewomen in New York City. It is said that many members of the legislature voted for it as a joke, with no idea that it would pass. Someone must have suspected that it might, however, for it contains a clause prohibiting any policewoman from acting in any capacity which would give her authority over any man on the force.

Three cities, Portland, Oregon; Tacoma, Washington; and Oakland, California—all in equal suffrage states, have established departments of public safety for women and children.

New Methods in Los Angeles Juvenile Court

WHERE women have a voice in the government, new and improved ways of dealing with women and girls seem to crop up constantly, even in departments officered by men. Last week *The Suffragist* noted the appointment of an official woman defender for women in the Los Angeles Police Courts. Now Judge Reeves of the Juvenile Court in that city has announced that he will make it a rule not to allow a man to marry the girl he has wronged while penal proceedings are pending. He says such marriages are an easy door to escape from punishment for the offender, and may be only a further wrong to the girl. In one of the two cases in which Judge Reeves has already refused to permit such a marriage, the offender was a youth evidently defective and irresponsible, in the other a Mexican much older than the girl. In both cases names were withheld from publication according to a new policy of the court.

More Votes for Men in Ohio

THE Ohio House, which has defeated legislation in the interests of the schools, labor, and control of the liquor traffic, has just passed two bills backed by politicians. One suspends the corrupt practices act in order to enable infirm persons and inmates of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes to be conveyed to the polls by political committees. The second makes townships containing Soldiers' Homes single election precincts, and requires the county instead of the town to bear the expenses of elections in these precincts. This bill was amended before being passed so that it should apply to all elections, including bond and school elections. It is conceded that it will considerably increase election expenses. But it is not reported that the anti-suffragists, who get so worked up over the extra expense in letting women vote, made any protest. They still have the opportunity to do so before the bill passes the Senate.

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DEMAND FOR NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

LAST week a deputation of over 1,000 women formed in Philadelphia in order to wait upon President Wilson on his visit to their city on May 10; it was the desire of the deputation to make evident the wide-spread demand existing in Pennsylvania for the federal suffrage amendment.

President Wilson visited Philadelphia on May 10 in order to take part in a great ceremony of welcome to 4,000 newly-naturalized aliens. The Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia joined the President in this welcome. The purpose of the great meeting was to impress on the new electors of Pennsylvania the meaning of American democracy and to recognize the significance, in the lives of aliens, of the moment when they become citizens of a new country.

The women of Philadelphia recognized unanimously the value of giving a visible welcome to foreigners who have expressed the desire to co-operate in our political life. But they felt they must express at the same time the clear demand of the women of Pennsylvania, native and foreign, for the rights accorded so freely to native and foreign men.

The deputation of Pennsylvania women included representatives of the most active civic organizations in the State; among them, The Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia; the Women Wage Earners' League; the National Consumers' League, the Pennsylvania Council of Jewish Women, the Single Tax Association of America, the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society, the Good Government League of Philadelphia, the Home and School League of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

It was headed by Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, president of the Philadelphia Home and School League, and member of the Philadelphia Vice Commission.

As representatives of this deputation, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pennsylvania chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, a Director of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society, and a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Jewish Women, came to Washington last Wednesday to ask the President to accord the deputation a brief interview on the following Monday, either at his hotel, or at the Convention Hall, where the ceremony of welcome was to take place, or at any place and at any time convenient to himself.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis represents an old American family; Mrs. Harry Lowenburg is a Russian by birth and is herself a naturalized American; together they wished to submit to the President the claim of American-born women and of the wives and daughters of aliens to a share in American democracy.

The President, however, refused to receive the deputation.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Who Asked President Wilson to Receive a Deputation of 1,000 Pennsylvania Women

ON their arrival at the White House, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Lowenburg were informed by Secretary Brahany that the President could receive no one on that day, as he was immersed in the study of foreign problems. He requested the ladies to submit their request to the President in writing. Mrs. Lewis did so.

In the meantime Senator Clapp called up the White House, in order to obtain, if possible, a brief interview with the President for the Philadelphia delegates. He was informed that the President had left the White House for the day. At the same time the Philadelphia suffragists ascertained that the President was lunching in his private study at the White House, preparatory to going on the golf links for the afternoon.

It is the custom of President Wilson to take a light luncheon at one o'clock, and to leave for the golf links shortly before half past one. He usually returns to the White House at half past five.

At the request of Mrs. Lewis, Senator Clapp again called up the White House, asking if an interview might be granted to the ladies the following day. He was told that the President would not be in his office for the entire week.

At the close of the afternoon, Mrs. Lewis submitted the request of the Philadelphia delegation to the President in writing; and returned on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, at the request of Mr. Brahany, to receive the President's reply.

It was as follows:

"My dear Mrs. Lewis:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 5th and to say it has been brought to the attention of the President. He has noted carefully all that you say and regrets extremely that owing to the brief time he is to be in Philadelphia, and the pressure incident to his visit there it will not be possible to make any additional engagements. He is very sorry.

"Sincerely yours,
"RUDOLPH FORSTER."

Mrs. Lewis, however, still hoped that the President might accord a few moments in Washington in the course of the week, to the representatives of Philadelphia women. She sent in her card to the President asking, as the representative of five hundred Pennsylvania women, for an interview of two minutes, in order to explain the purpose of the deputation.

The two ladies waited until the following day for an answer to this request, which was again a courteously - worded negative. They then felt that they had exhausted all the efforts which as representatives of the Philadelphia delegation they were in honor bound to make at Washington, and they left the city immediately.

DURING these two days, however, the deputation in Philadelphia has grown from 500 to 1,000 members, and the greatest enthusiasm was felt by all suffragists for this plan of expressing directly to the President the desire of the women of Philadelphia, native and foreign, for the rights accorded to the native and foreign Pennsylvania men. It was widely felt that if the President was confronted wherever he went with a strong and enthusiastic demand for the national suffrage amendment he would soon recognize his duty of supporting that amendment in Congress.

On this occasion, however, the delegation voluntarily disbanded before the President arrived in Philadelphia.

The loss of the *Lusitania* had deeply shocked the city, and while the disasters of war only serve to convince women more profoundly of their right to share in the control of all the political affairs of the nation, still they were willing to reserve their demand until another occasion, when in larger numbers and with deeper fervor they would testify to their belief in the national enfranchisement of women.

(Concluded on Page 8)

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Program of the Congressional Union

SOME members occasionally astonish us with the remark, "Of course, there is nothing to do now for the federal suffrage amendment. Congress has adjourned."

As a matter of fact, the adjournment of Congress provides us with an immensely valuable opportunity to build up an organization so strong that when Congress convenes again it will be under the necessity of taking favorable action on national woman suffrage.

If we utilize these six months well we will succeed in getting the suffrage amendment submitted to the state legislatures by the 64th Congress. If we do not utilize them, we will not be able to win this victory.

If we are going to work at all we should work now. In 1916 there will be a Presidential election. The heads of the great national parties must seek the endorsement and support of nearly 4,000,000 women voters. These men embody the program of their party; and the success or failure of the whole party depends largely upon their success or failure.

Women have a political opportunity at a Presidential election that they do not possess at any other time. It is easy to show the average voter that the head of the national party is responsible for the record of his party in Congress—on woman suffrage as on all other issues; and to a large number of women voters the national enfranchisement of women will be the first issue.

Before the Presidential election comes off, therefore, we must show Congress that the suffrage question must be faced; that if they do not yield to the demand of women for self-government, they will have to meet an intense, determined, intelligent attack from an organized body of women voters supported by suffrage organizations in every state in the Union.

If we can do this, we will be able to persuade Congress that it is expedient for them to take the suffrage question out of the national field, by referring it to the state legislatures for settlement.

We have six months in which to organize and give public expression to the powerful sentiment now existing all over the country in favor of the federal amendment. Not one minute of this time can be lost.

THE program of the Congressional Union for these six months is as follows:

The Congressional Union is going into every state, where it will hold a convention at which the history and procedure of federal work for woman suffrage will be explained, and an active army of women enrolled who are primarily interested in securing next session the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

An energetic group in every state of the Union, all acting together upon Congress as soon as Congress re-assembles, must produce an immense effect. Woman suffrage made great headway in the Sixty-third Congress, and this was accomplished with very little support from state suffragists, who have been till recently almost exclusively preoccupied with their state campaigns. If we can force action by lobbying and publicity alone, as was done in 1914 and 1915, we can force favorable action when we have energetic and organized support in every single state of the Union.

In the six months intervening between now and the assembling of Congress, the Congressional Union will also arrange to have every one of the 531 Senators and Representatives interviewed by suffragists of his own constituency, so that every man of every party, suffragists and anti-suffragists, will be made to realize the strong demand in his district for federal action on woman suffrage.

Members of the Cabinet, too, must be made to feel the nation-wide sentiment in favor of the federal amendment enfranchising women. During these months they will not be idle, as we are expected by some suffragists to be. They are going over the country building up political fences, trying to awaken sentiment in their favor. Wherever they go they must be made to feel the immense strength of the woman's movement.

Wherever the President of the United States goes he must be given the opportunity of listening to women's plea for enfranchisement. Only thus will he be made to realize that in resisting national woman suffrage he is resisting a widespread popular demand.

A great convention of the women voters, for which the Panama-Pacific Exposition provides a magnificent opportunity, will be undertaken in the autumn. Here the enfranchised women will consider the national suffrage situation and form their own plan of using their political strength to establish the freedom of American women.

From this convention on the Pacific coast, pilgrimages of women will come eastward along every great highway, holding along the route meetings in which the right of women to national enfranchisement will be made clear. All the pilgrimages will meet in Washington just before Congress assembles and a great suffrage pageant will be held here on the first day of the session. Congress will find the National Capital brimming with sentiment in favor of woman suffrage.

This is a large program; it will take all the time and energy and money that we can throw into it. But it is a definite program; it can be accomplished and it is going to be accomplished.

It is the work we do now that will have won us the victory when the national suffrage amendment is referred to the legislatures of the states for settlement.

CONGRESSMEN INTERVIEWED DURING MARYLAND CONVENTION

THE strong demand of the women of Maryland for the passage of the federal amendment enfranchising women manifested itself during convention week when deputations organized by the Congressional Union waited upon Representative J. C. Linthicum of the Fourth and Representative Charles P. Coady of the Third Congressional districts of Maryland.

On May 5 a delegation of 200 representative women from his district, carrying purple, white and gold banners, and led by a band, marched through the streets of Baltimore to Mr. Linthicum's front door. The deputation was led by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland, and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Congressional Union, who acted as spokeswoman. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Research Chairman of the Union, further explained the view of those present that an amendment to the United States Constitution would be the quickest, the most just, and the most economical way to bring about the enfranchisement of women. Many of the other members of the delegation also expressed their interest in and desire for the passage of the amendment.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland Addressing Congressman Linthicum

Mr. Linthicum received the delegation, standing at the left of the entrance to his home and facing Mrs. Hooker, who stood opposite him, while the members of the deputation grouped themselves on the steps and overflowed across the sidewalk below.

The following excellent report of the interview with Representative Linthicum is quoted from the Baltimore *Sun* of May 6:

"Mr. Linthicum, do you believe in government of the people, by the people and for the people?" smiled Mrs. Hooker.

"Surely," smiled back Mr. Linthicum.

"Do you believe women to be people?" next queried Mrs. Hooker.

"Most people seem to be women," said the Congressman, looking out on the interested group about the steps.

"Do you believe taxation without representation is tyranny?"

"It is said to be," replied Mr. Linthicum, beginning to look a little worried, "but I don't grant that women aren't represented."

"Do you"—began Mrs. Hooker again, but the Congressman began to object.

"Look here," he said, "it's much easier to ask questions than it is to answer them. Suppose you have your say and then let me have mine."

Mrs. Hooker agreed to change her mode of attack, and put straight to him the fact that the delegation had come to him to ask his support in having the question of a Federal amendment to the Constitution put up to each state. His support would not mean that he had declared himself a believer in woman suffrage, said Mrs. Hooker, but would simply mean that he believed in letting the people decide for themselves whether they wanted to enfranchise women.

"But," protested Mr. Linthicum, "when you realize that the State of Delaware with its less than 240,000 population has the same voting strength upon the question of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States as the State of New York with its 9,000,000 people, you can readily see that the amendment to the Constitution is obtainable without the vote of the majority. Certainly you wouldn't contend that to be popular government.

"I believe that the proper forum to which you ladies should go in securing the franchise is the legislatures of the various States of the Union. This does not mean that I would favor woman suffrage in Maryland. The conditions here are different from those in other states. If the white woman is allowed to vote, so is the colored woman, and it is the colored woman that would more often use the privilege."

A very loud murmur of dissent ran through the crowd of women at this last assertion. By this time the crowd had been augmented on its outer edge by a number of passersby and several automobiles had stopped and their occupants grinned at the predicament of the Congressman.

A group of "antis" cheered his last remark. Seemingly encouraged by this, Mr. Linthicum continued:

"Think of this, ladies. If you increase the colored vote, the government of the State will be menaced. Think up some way to decrease instead of increasing the ignorant vote, and I will be with you."

"Mr. Linthicum, do you consider the ignorant colored vote a disadvantage now in the government of the State?" interposed Mrs. Hooker.

"I do," said Mr. Linthicum.

"Well, would you be willing to disfranchise yourself in order to disfranchise the colored man?"

"No," said Mr. Linthicum, evidently a little fussed at the trap.

"Well, that's what you ask us to do," commented Mrs. Hooker, and the crowd cheered.

THE delegation then marched in double file to the Albion Hotel, where a business meeting of the State organization of the Congressional Union was held, Miss Ella Culbreth acting as hostess.

The Convention was opened by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, who made a brief address of welcome and then introduced Mrs. Helena Hill Weed. Mrs. Weed discussed the past history of Federal work for woman suffrage, and was followed by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, who gave an account of the work done by the Union during the Sixty-third Congress. Mrs. Edna S. Latimer then explained in brief the policy of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Roberta Keene Tubman made an appeal for funds to carry on the work in Maryland, in response to which pledges amounting to $325 were made.

The initial performance of the Susan B. Anthony playlet, by Miss Hazel MacKaye, which is to be presented throughout the country, was given in the evening at Heptasophs Hall. The cast included Miss Bertie M. Hall, as Susan B. Anthony; Miss A. M. Soper, as Mary Anthony; Miss Emma Harris Jamison, as Mrs. Elizabeth Ellett; Mr. Maxwell Zerndorf, as Mr. Scudder, and Mr. George W. Latimer, as William Lloyd Garrison. Following the play, which met with immense success, vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Roberta Keene Tubman and Mrs. Edward L. Graham, with Miss Amelia Mohl at the piano.

THE interview with Representative Coady took place early in the following afternoon.

Preceded by a brass band, the suffrage deputation, in nine large automobiles, proceded from Charles and Franklin Streets at 1:30 o'clock to the offices of Mr. Coady. The deputation was led by Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, who acted as spokeswoman, other speakers being Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke of Chevy Chase, and Miss Mabel Vernon of Delaware. Mr. Coady greeted the delegation with evident cordiality and busied himself for several minutes in securing enough chairs for most of the women to be seated. Mrs. Latimer presented without delay the object of the interview.

"It isn't a matter of concern to us," she began, "to know your personal views on the question of woman suffrage. What we are interested in is the federal amendment itself; and what we want from you is not an expression of individual opinion, but merely an attitude of fairness and justice which will assure us of your willingness to submit the question to the state legislatures for decision. In your official capacity you are bound to consider the question which was asked during the Sixty-third Congress, 'Shall we, the party in power, allow the people of the United States to decide this question as they wish?'"

Mr. Coady was frankly opposed to the principle of equal suffrage.

"I do not believe in it for city, state, or national government," he said with perfect frankness, when Mrs. Latimer asked him why he had voted against the suffrage amendment in the House last January.

Mrs. Latimer then argued that his vote for the proposed amendment would not mean his personal conviction in the matter but simply that he was willing to put it up to the vote of the people through their state legislatures.

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An open-air meeting was held while the interview with Representative Coady was taking place, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Weed, and Miss Vernon speaking from an automobile to the crowd which gathered in the street outside.

AT three o'clock in the afternoon, members of the Union gathered at the home of Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, 1006 North Charles Street, for the final business session. Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, member of the Advisory Council, presided. The two amendments were discussed at some length by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke presented the Constitution, which was adopted. The election of officers followed.

The officers of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union are: Chairman, Mrs. S. Townsend Scott; Vice-Chairman, Miss Marjory Soper; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth D. Elder; Treasurer, Mrs. Roberta Keene Tubman.

Mrs. W. Thompson Burch spoke of *The Suffragist*. Miss Mabel Vernon outlined the future plans of the Union.

Miss Vernon said in part:

"The plan of action is perhaps the most ambitious we have ever conceived. It provides for a branch of the Congressional Union in every state, and for energetic campaign work with expert organizers, press representatives and speakers in every congressional district in the country.

"A convention similar to this will be held in every state, from which delegates will be appointed to go to San Francisco September 14, 15, and 16, to the great convention of women voters to be held at that time. From there will start the nation-wide campaign across the continent, which will end in Washington on the day Congress convenes. Hundreds of women voters from western states will come to Congress and assemble on the opening day to make their appeal in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Women are beginning to realize as they never have before that in solidarity there is strength. The women of the west are responding to this plan of organization with great enthusiasm."

Congressional Union Convention at Washington

THE Convention of the District of Columbia Branch of the Congressional Union was held at Rauscher's in Washington on May 12. Especial interest attached to this convention, the third in the series being held throughout the country, because of its taking place in Washington, where the main headquarters of the Congressional Union are located.

The business session of the convention opened at three o'clock, with a history of the work of women for their national enfranchisement from 1865 to the opening of the 63d Congress in 1913. Miss Lucy Burns reviewed the record of the 63d Congress on woman suffrage. Mrs. Nina E. Allender described the two suffrage amendments pending in Congress. Miss Elsie Hill spoke on the future work of the Union. Miss Hazel MacKaye made announcements concerning the Susan B. Anthony pageant to be presented in Washington at the opening of the 64th Congress next December. The new constitution was presented by Dr. Clara W. Ludlow and adopted by the convention. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Nina E. Allender; Vice-chairman, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley; Secretary, Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest; Treasurer, Mrs. Robert W. Baker.

The evening session opened at 7:30, with a dinner of over 100 covers. The banqueting tables were beautiful with purple, white and gold floral decorations. As a social event it was a thorough success. Yet intense earnestness was manifested, and points made by the speakers in favor of suffrage and the policy of the Congressional Union received enthusiastic applause. Among the features of the evening were speeches by the new Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia, Major Raymond W. Pullman, and Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, now meeting at Washington. Other speeches were made by prominent members and guests of the Congressional Union, among whom was the gifted author, Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union. Mrs. Gilmore effectively set forth the need of the nation for women in the nation's business. She illustrated her points with anecdotes to show how conclusively women had proved themselves fitted for enfranchisement in the states where they already vote. Miss Maude Younger, a member of the Industrial Relations Commission, spoke on the success of the woman's vote in California. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs spoke of the inspiration suffrage workers receive from the life and purpose of Susan B. Anthony.

The convention closed with a delightful presentation of the play, "In Defense of a Mother," written by Miss Hazel MacKaye. The sympathetic rendering of a characteristic incident in the life of the author of the Susan B. Anthony amendment made a fitting close to the convention. The speeches will be more fully reported in next week's *Suffragist*.

Terra Haute Women and "Indirect Influence"

THE Woman's Council of Terre Haute, representing nearly 3,000 clubwomen, recently passed a resolution which they sent to the City Council. The Council treated it with derision and insult. Peculiar interest attaches to the occurrence because it was on evidence obtained by members of the Woman's Council at the polls last November that Mayor Roberts of Terre Haute and some forty other office-holders and politicians were convicted of gross election frauds in the Federal Court a few weeks ago. They are now in prison.

The resolution asked that the new mayor be elected by preferential vote, or, in case the council refused to do this, that they appoint a man of unimpeachable character, free from political entanglements.

The resolution was received with laughter and remarks detrimental to women. The President of the Council refused to put a motion that thanks be sent to the women, adding a derisive comment to his refusal.

At the same time that the Woman's Council passed the resolution with regard to the selection of a new mayor, they directed their officers to send a letter of appreciation to the Federal judge and district attorney, expressing their appreciation of the services the Federal authorities rendered Terre Haute in the election trials. But why should the Federal Government be thanked for convicting breakers of its own laws? Rather should the Federal Government thank the women who, although not recognized by it politically, came to its aid by furnishing the evidence on which it secured the convictions.

A RECEPTION was given to the newly-elected officers on the evening of May 6, at the Hotel Emerson. Mrs. Townsend Scott, chairman of Maryland Congressional Union, presided.

The first speaker was Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, who spoke on the Federal amendment and declared that the only way for the Administration to have it ejected from national politics was by a two-thirds vote in Congress, after which it would be referred to the various states for action.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles spoke of the Congressional Union work in Delaware, and Mrs. Roberta Keene Tubman, the newly-elected treasurer, announced that the Congressional Union of Maryland had started on its way with new and attractive headquarters at 105 West Saratoga Street, and a board of officers "to whom the word 'fail' is unknown."

Maryland suffragists expect to call upon Representative "Fred" Talbott, of the Second Congressional District, in the near future.

Conventions of the Congressional Union

MRS. BERTHA FOWLER, of Colorado Springs, will go down to New Mexico to assist Mrs. Jose Chaves in organizing the New Mexico convention in July.

A convention will be organized in Virginia by Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith of Richmond. Mrs. Meredith will be assisted by Miss Mabel Vernon, who will go to Virginia immediately after the Delaware convention.

In Montana Mrs. C. S. Haire has agreed to arrange a Congressional Union Convention, with the help of Dr. Marie M. Dean.

The Vice-President on States' Rights

VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL addressed the New Orleans Association of Commerce at a luncheon given in his honor on May 6. In reporting his speech, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* says:

"The Vice-President turned to the question of state rights, declaring that he was born a state's rights Democrat, but that his views have altered somewhat. This has been caused by the 'complete failure of states to observe their duties.' When a state fails to discharge its duties, a people cannot complain if the general government steps in and discharges its functions."

Mr. Marshall cited the failure of states to control corporations as an example, and said that this failure had led to the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

According to the *Times-Picayune*, Mr. Marshall also said:

"This is a government of public opinion and the legislation enacted by the present administration has been achieved because it was thought best for the majority of the people. These laws may not have met unanimous approval, but the administration had the courage and principle to do what was right. There are some sections of the country, perhaps Louisiana, which did not favor all that has been done; but the administration stands ready to be governed by the opinion of the people."

An Acknowledgment

For a great part of the flowers which made the convention banquet beautiful, the thanks of the Congressional Union are owing to its generous friend, Gude Bros. Co.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

THE Congressional Union Booth has become perhaps the most talked of section of the Palace of Education. Never before in a world exposition has the suffrage movement or any phase of the woman's movement been represented. But all exponents of the feminist movement who come to San Francisco have this place wherein to compare the progress of the women's movement in this country and in other parts of the world. From the Congressional Union platform women from Europe, women from the Orient, women from the Antipodes, all have spoken since the Exposition opened.

The great Record of the 63d Congress invites detailed inspection. Every American visitor naturally looks for the name of some particular Congressman, to discover what his vote on the suffrage amendment was. Many a woman has said, "I am going to ask him about that vote the minute I get home. I didn't even *know* how he voted."

The register, which is in the form of a great petition to the 64th Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, has been signed by over three thousand men and women. Not one California county is unrepresented on the petition.

This week the Alameda Center of the California Civic League endorsed the work of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at a special meeting held in Alameda, across the bay from San Francisco, at which I was the speaker. The Alameda Center is a part of one of the largest and best known women's organizations in California, and their work for civic betterment in Alameda is well known.

The organization not only endorsed our work as a body but every woman present joined the organization, promised to take an active part in the June State Convention of the Union, and volunteered help in the work of the Union in this State. In my talk I briefly gave the history of the Union, and how the Susan B. Anthony Amendment which had so long been before the country, was at last forced out of committee and to a vote in the house. The women present responded immediately to my appeal to free women to help the unenfranchised women in the speediest way possible. The officers of the Alameda organization are: Mrs. Louis H. Sharp, president; Mrs. Helen Cross, vice-president; Mrs. E. Eckley, secretary; Mrs. A. Bussenius, treasurer, and Miss Eckley, chairman of publicity.

This week closes with a larger enrollment of members and a larger number of signers to the petition to Congress asking the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, than any other previous week: 65 new members have joined the Union and 240 signers registered. Among the notable new members to the Union are: Mrs. Helen S. Artieda, Executive Secretary of the Oakland Public Welfare League; Ruth Robertson, Oakland newspaper writer; Mrs. Margaret E. Schallenberger, State Commissioner of the Elementary Schools of California, from Sacramento; Miss Ida Green, Executive Secretary of the Traveler's Aid of California; Mrs. G. A. Gifford, pioneer suffragist, Shawnee, Oklahoma; Mrs. E. C. Stowe, president Balfour Suffrage Association, Balfour, North Dakota; Miss A. H. Newmark, Berkeley suffragist and educator; Miss Isabel A. Gilman, Alaska Division of the U. S. Division of Education, lawyer, teacher and author; Miss Alice Richardson, Assistant Woman Protective Officer of Oakland; Mrs. Hortense Russell, newspaper writer, San Francisco; Miss Louise Maguire, newspaper writer; Dr. Anna D. Glass, M. D., Medical Missionary, Peking, China; Miss Agnes Thekla Fair, public speaker and organizer, I. W. W.; Miss Mary E. Brown, National W. C. T. U. secretary.

Two great events will take place under the auspices of the Congressional Union at the Exposition this year—a state convention next month, June 1 and 2, with women from all parts of California meeting to undertake the organization of state work; and the great national convention in September which is to bring to the coast some of the most notable women leaders of this country. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, will preside at this meeting. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Congressional Union will also be in San Francisco. The great rallying of the women hosts will be celebrated by a suffrage pageant dealing with the dramatic episodes in the life of Susan B. Anthony. Four hundred women, many of them national leaders, will take part in this pageant. Many Californians will be among the number.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth Street, Denver.*

Organizer: *Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler.*

A VERY successful parlor meeting was held last week at the Protective League. Next week we begin parlor meetings. The week following the deputation will wait upon Congressman Hilliard to ascertain his views on the national suffrage amendment.

Margaret W. Kessler.

Illinois

Organizer: *Miss Gertrude L. Crocker,* 109 *South Elm Street, Hinsdale.*

A LARGE and enthusiastic drawing-room meeting was held last Friday at the home of Miss Edith L. Swift. Although a good percentage of the audience were members of the Congressional Union, at the close of the meeting we got eighteen new members.

The propaganda committee is working vigorously and making steady progress here.

Gertrude L. Crocker.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*

Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*

LIGHT, expansive headquarters for the Congressional Union for Maryland were opened yesterday afternoon at 105 West Saratoga Street.

A number of local and visiting suffragists who had previously held a meeting at the headquarters of the Just Government League attended the informal ceremony and investigated the offices, which cover the whole first floor of the building. The headquarters have not been entirely furnished, the chief equipment now consisting of a couple of desks and a huge amendment banner displayed in the window.

At the meeting of the Just Government League, preceding the opening of the new offices, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Washington, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, were present and made short addresses. Mrs. Donald R. Hooker presided.

Edna S. Latimer.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York City.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

A MEETING of the New York members of the Advisory Council was held at the New York Headquarters May 4, to discuss plans for the summer work.

A committee was elected to take charge of the New York Branch during Miss Stevens' absence,—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Colt, chairman; Miss Helen Burns, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Mary Beard and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Finance Committee.

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict spoke on the work of the Congressional Union at a large and enthusiastic meeting arranged by Miss Elsie Hill in Norwalk, Conn., May 11.

A committee of Congressional Union women, including Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, will meet the Hon. J. W. Husted, Representative of the 25th Congressional District, at his office in Peekskill, Saturday afternoon, May 15. Representative Husted succeeded the Hon. B. I. Taylor, an enthusiastic supporter of the Mondell resolution. The committee feel confident of securing Sepresentative Husted's pledge to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Elizabeth W. Colt.

Oregon

Headquarters: 514 *Eilers Building, Portland.*

Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

WE are now concentrating on the sale of *The Suffragist.* Last night we sold papers as the people came out of the theater. After the May Day luncheon of the Psychology Club in the Multnomah Hotel yesterday at noon we sold *The Suffragist* in the lobby as the guests and members, about three hundred in all, came out. Our papers and bright regalia bearing the words "National Suffrage" created much interest. Many stopped to talk and ask what it was all about. A number joined the Congressional Union. We take great pride in the fact that Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens, the incoming president of the Psychology Club, is one of our most active members.

Every day seems to bring in some woman altogether worth while. We have just added to our enrollment Miss Alice Baxter, the actress who the past week has been playing in "Everywoman" at the Heilig Theater here in Portland. Miss Baxter is a Southerner with "old-fashioned ideas about the home," she says, but she is also a professional woman and says most heartily that she believes in the political freedom of women.

It is most interesting to note the sentiments that are constantly being expressed more and more by the Western voting women. One young woman who, up to this time, has rather hesitated to join, finally said yesterday, as she signed the membership card, "Well, I guess I will have to join with you, for I certainly believe in *all* women having the right of suffrage"; and then, hesitatingly, she added as her sense of justice triumphed over her affection, "And I guess, too, it won't hurt to give that President a jog, if it is necessary."

Another woman thus expressed her idea of her responsibility and privilege. "I feel," she said, "that I must use my vote first and foremost to free all the women of the land. When I have done that, then I can turn my vote to other things."

Virginia Arnold.

Treasurer's Report

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CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 5 THROUGH MAY 11

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley	$5.00
Mrs. George Day, collected	2.00
Chicago Civic League, 6th Ward	3.00
Miss Aline Solomons	2.00
Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe	5.00
Judge E. J. Lauer	10.00
Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, collected	1.00
Miss Doris Stevens, collected	1.80
Louis Lichtenstein	5.00
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg	10.00
Miss Almira Gifford	2.00
Miss Mary Conkle	5.50
Miss Mary R. de Vou	3.00
Miss Anita Bradford	.50
Mrs. J. A. Cranston	3.00
Mrs. Leonard Yerkes	1.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	8.25
Mrs. J. P. Winchester	3.00
Miss Marguerite Wallace	.50
Mr. George H. Litz	1.00
Mrs. Charles Warner	5.00
Arden Suffrage Club	5.00
Mr. W. W. Knowles	5.00
Mrs. J. H. Stadelman	2.00
Mr. James Melvin	.25
Miss Anna Lawrence	.25
Mr. J. H. Morgan	1.00
Mrs. Bacon Stubbs	2.00
Miss Winifred Bach	3.00
Miss Mabel Fowler	5.00
Mrs. J. R. W. Brassington	2.00
Mrs. Alfred Warner	5.00
Miss Elizabeth McDaniel	1.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	10.00
Mrs. Edgar L. Haynes	1.00
Mr. Francis I. du Pont	1.00
Mrs. Victor du Pont	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	20.00
Mrs. George Kenyon	5.00
Collections	32.28
Membership fees	40.25
Receipts from Mrs. Gilman's lecture in San Francisco, Cal.	27.00
Sale of tickets	1.00
Total	$247.58
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	$62,890.96
Total through May 11, 1915	$63,138.54

NOTE: The amount of $235.95 which appeared in *The Suffragist* of May 1, 1915, as coming from the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, should have been credited as follows:

Mrs. L. A. Yerkes	$1.00
Miss A. Edna Hamilton	5.00
Miss Marguerite Wallace	.50
Mrs. Francis I. du Pont	20.00
Mrs. Charles Warner	1.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, collected	50.00
Mrs. Robert H. Richards	2.00
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Davies	1.00
Mrs. Wm. C. McCloy	1.00
Mrs. Victor du Pont	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Fairlamb	.25
Miss Mary R. de Vou	1.00
Equal Suffrage Association of Wilmington	10.00
Miss Edith W. Garrett	1.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	10.00
Mrs. John A. Cranston	1.00
Miss Anna O. Churchman	1.00
Miss Rachael Howland	1.00
W. C. T. U. of Kent County	2.56
Membership fees	6.75
Collections	68.45
Receipts from luncheon	44.22
Sale of *The Suffragist*, etc	6.22
	$235.95

Demand for National Woman Suffrage in Pennsylvania

(Concluded from Page 3)

SOME of the women who had enrolled themselves in the deputation to President Wilson were: Miss Harriet Sartain, President Plastic Club of Philadelphia; Miss Anna McCue, organizer of Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; Miss Martha Hovenden, well known Philadelphia artist; Mrs. M. M. Adams, Headworker, Southwark Settlement; Mrs. Walter Newkirk, President Radnor Township Suffrage League; Mrs. Charles Martin, Treasurer Radnor Township Suffrage League; Miss M. Grey, Secretary Suffrage Section, New Century Guild of Philadelphia; Mrs. John C. Hirst, Chairman Suffrage Shop Committee of Germantown; Mrs. Frederick Shepherd, Chairman Equal Franchise Society of Chestnut Hill and Germantown; Mrs. H. Lorenz, of staff of Lighthouse Settlement, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hallock Greenewalt, prominent musician; Miss Martha Davis, Treasurer Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; Miss Sophia Dulles, Secretary Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; Miss Edith Clothier, prominent artist; Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, only survivor of Seneca Falls Suffrage Conference of 1848; Miss Helen Lippincott, vice-president New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Clara Z. Richardson, Miss Emma S. Sachse, Miss Mary A. Post, Miss Cornelia M. Post, Miss Mary Butler, Mrs. Edward Lutz, Miss Elinor Earle, Miss M. Theodore Burt, Miss Mary W. Bonsall, Miss Blanche Dillage, Miss Elizabeth F. Bonsall, all well-known artists; Miss Mathilde Weil, probably the best known woman stenographer in America; Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, President of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society, and President of the Women's Medical Society of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry C. Justice, wife of the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Mrs. Joseph Fels, widow of the noted Single Taxer; Miss Mary Burnham, President of the Philadelphia League for Good Government; Mrs. Anna Lowenburg, member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, President of the Philadelphia Home and School League and member of the Philadelphia Vice Commission; Mrs. Earl Barnes, wife of the noted lecturer and sociologist; Miss Fannie T. Cochran, member of the Board of the Philadelphia Consumers' League; Mrs. Samuel Fels, President of the Philadelphia Consumers' League; Mrs. Frank Easby, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, the only surviving member of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848; Miss Mary Conkle, Secretary of the Wayne County, Pennsylvania, Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Chairman, Pennsylvania Legislative Conference and Vice-President Pennsylvania Child Labor Association (one of the best known women in Pennsylvania); Mrs. John C. Hirst, wife of Dr. Hirst of the Union of Pennsylvania (one of the most prominent physicians in the city); Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Executive Secretary Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; Miss Florence Sanville, formerly Secretary Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania; Miss Anna Davies, Headworker, Philadelphia College Settlement; Miss Cornelia Greenough, the Philadelphia artist; Mrs. Thomas Williams, wife of prominent Philadelphia lawyer; Mrs. Lucretia M. B. Mitchell, member Philadelphia Committee of Congressional Union; Miss Harriet Dulles, member Executive Board of Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary C. Morgan, wife of the editor of the Philadelphia *Record;* Mrs. Chas. Z. Klauder, member of the Board of Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill Branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Wm. Albert Wood, Grand Marshal of the May Day Suffrage Parade in Philadelphia; Miss Martha Moore, chairman Friends Equal Rights Association of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; Mrs. M. A. Eshner, President Jewish Council of Women; Dr. Helena Goodwin, prominent Philadelphia physician; Mrs. J. Archer Rulon, treasurer Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill Branch of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. H. H. Burrell, wife of one of the foremost architects of Philadelphia.

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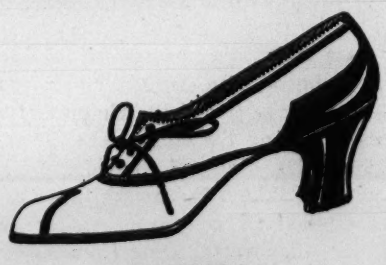
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